

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 70.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2811.

W, Aug 9.

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HAWAIIAN DEP.

## STOLEN SON FOUND HERE

Mother's Chase of Thousands of Miles.

## FATHER'S LOVE LEADS TO THEFT

W. E. Marr Runs Away With His Own Child and is Frowned Upon From Massachusetts.

**A**CROSS a continent and half way over the western ocean, drawn by love of her son, came a weary mother. Her child was secured, the law invoked, and last night, after three months of untiring search, the baby boy slept upon the breast which nurtured him. There will be a legal fight before the father, who stole away from the Atlantic Coast with his son, will give him up, and these tropic Islands will see the close of a contest for the guardianship of a child of New England.

A summons was issued yesterday to High Sheriff Brown on the complaint of Mrs. W. E. Marr of Fall River, Mass., directing him to notify one Walter Erwin Marr to appear before Judge Gear at chambers on September 6th at 10 a. m. to show cause, if any he has, why Mrs. Marr should not be appointed guardian of her son, Harold E. Marr.

At the same time a temporary injunction was issued ordering W. E. Marr to refrain from molesting, disturbing or interfering with Harold E. Marr until the matter of guardianship shall be determined by the court.

The summons was served on Marr yesterday evening by Deputy Sheriff McCurdy, while he was eating his supper at the Langton House.

Mrs. Marr has retained the services of W. R. Castle and A. L. Weaver in her fight for her child.

Under the above somewhat prosaic proceeding lies a surpassingly interesting story of a man who loved his child better than his wife, and of a wife who was more fondly attached to her son than to her husband. It is a story of domestic infidelity exceedingly sad in itself, yet possessing a golden vein which runs through it from beginning to end, the abiding love of two unhappy parents for a little boy.

Three years ago Walter Marr and his wife lived happily enough in the town of Fall River. They were plentifully endowed with worldly goods and their lives were gladdened by the presence of a little son. Things went very well with them then. Somehow, however, a rift in the gulf developed, and the outcome of the unhappiness was that the couple agreed to disagree and Mr. Marr went to New York, leaving his wife and child at the old home.

Until four months ago Mrs. Marr neither saw nor heard anything of her husband. Then one day a letter came asking that a meeting be arranged and that the father be allowed to see his child.

Mrs. Marr wrote back suggesting that her husband meet her on a day named at the Fall River depot. The day arrived and with it the errant husband. Greetings were exchanged between the long-separated pair, the couple visited their old home, and it looked as if a reconciliation would surely be effected.

During the afternoon Mr. Marr suggested to his wife that he should take their little Harold to visit a grandparent. Mrs. Marr assented and the two drove away.

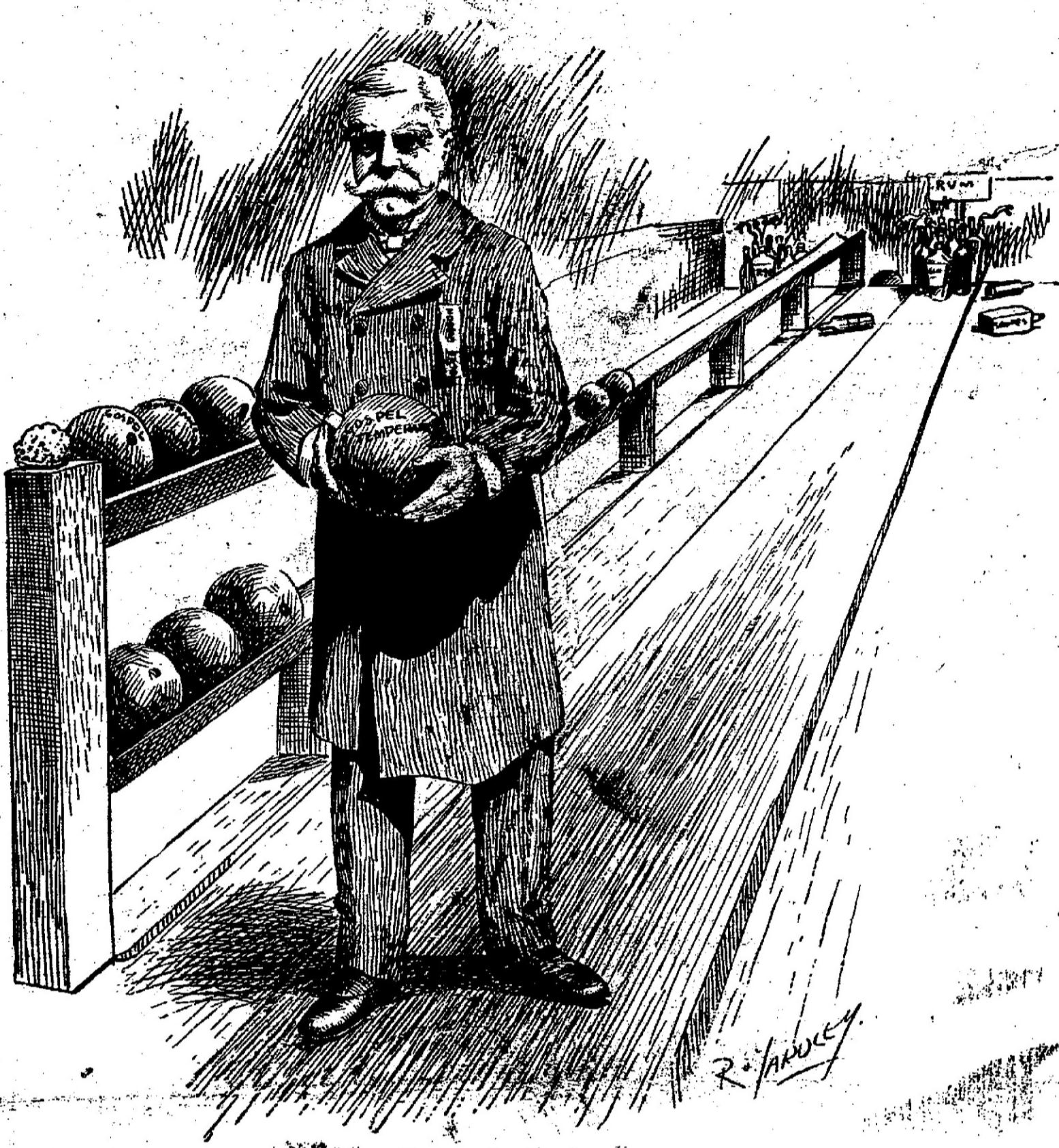
The afternoon wore on, dusk gave place to darkness, and still the anxious mother awaited the return of her husband and child. They did not come that night nor the following day. The next meeting of the members of the family was destined to occur in a distant land.

About two months ago Walter Marr and child arrived in Honolulu and the father went to work at the Metropolitan Meat Market, where he has been employed ever since. He lodged and boarded at the Langton House. Every day when he went to work he left the child in the care of the Castle Home on King street, calling for him in the evening, when the toll of the day was over and the man was free to pass the evening in company with the atom of humanity who was dearer to him than anything else in the world.

The affection he bore the little one was wonderful; he humored his every whim, and nothing was too good for the child. His life seemed to be bound up in that of his son.

After nearly four months of fruitless

## BOWLING DOWN THE BOTTLES.



ones had been traced to San Francisco, meeting was a most affecting one, as from whence they had booked to Honolulu sometime in last June. As soon as the wife heard this she and her

father, J. H. Estes, who owns a factory in Fall River, left their homes for San Francisco, took passage on the S.S. Nomura, and arrived in this city Wednesday night.

They registered at the Hawaiian Hotel and lost no time in prosecuting inquiries with the result that by yesterday morning Mrs. Marr and her father were well acquainted with the doings of the wanderers since arriving here.

Meanwhile the husband was kept in ignorance of the arrival of his wife and father-in-law. Waiting until her husband had gone to work, Mrs. Marr paid a visit yesterday to the Castle Home, and her boy was brought to her. The

boy was told that he was confined to his room with a bad cold. It was stated last night that the par-

ties had met and that the prospects for a lasting reconciliation were very

good. An acquaintance noticed this and asked him casually where the "kid" was. He was told that he was confined to his room with a bad cold.

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# NOW PAY YOUR TAX

## Income Must Be Paid to Collector Pratt.

The income tax having been held legal and valid by the Supreme Court of Hawaii preparations for its collection are already being made by Assessor Pratt. Returns have been made by seventy-five per cent of the people of Honolulu who come within its provisions according to the estimate of Mr. Pratt and the remainder began coming in with their returns yesterday.

No decision has been reached as to the possibility of an appeal from the decision and the attorneys who made the test expect the collector to now proceed with the collection of the tax, this having been one of the agreements in the submission of the case. As the Supreme Court has held the law to be valid, nothing remains to be done, but the payment of the tax, which it is expected will begin immediately.

The income tax law was taken seriously by but few people. Most of the men liable to the tax made their returns, not with the anticipation of paying the tax, but because the law said they should make return, and they were of the opinion that the tax would not have to be paid in any event. The decision of the Supreme Court puts an entirely new face on the situation. The men who made no return now find that they are much worse off than if they had complied with the law. The assessor is given the power to make the assessment himself and from his decision there is no appeal. Returns are still being received at the tax office, but they cannot be sworn to, though they will be used in a measure as a guide by the collector in making up his books. The tax is payable on or before November 15th, after which time penalty of ten per cent is added, the whole tax drawing at nine per cent until paid.

### AS TO THE APPEAL

A Lewis, Jr., who was one of the attorneys in the test cases before the Supreme Court said yesterday that further action in the matter was still in question of doubt. "We have not considered the matter at all," he said, "there has been no meeting as yet of the parties interested in the test of the law, and until they have met and discussed the question, our course as to future action will not be known. If an appeal is taken it must be to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"No, this is not the only place in the United States where an income tax is held to be constitutional, there are four States I think where a similar law is in force. I do not think that our Supreme Court answered the chief contention made in the argument, that the law discriminates between the property of an individual and that of a corporation."

### PREPARED TO COLLECT TAX

Collector Pratt began yesterday to prepare for the collection of the income tax and is shifting his office force about to best take care of the rush when it comes. Very little extra help will be added but promotions will be made within the office of clerks who have proven their ability.

The new clerks to be added will take the places of those who are promoted. The books will be made up as rapidly as possible, and payment of the tax can be made at any time now up to November 15th, when it becomes delinquent.

"We will go right ahead now and collect the tax," said Assessor Pratt yesterday. "The force will be increased slightly to take care of the extra work, by promotions within the office, and the subordinate positions will be filled by the new appointees. The blanks and books required are now being prepared, and we will be ready to receive the money as fast as it is tendered. We have collected several hundred dollars of the income tax already, and I expect payment of the tax to begin immediately. Some of the people who are going away have paid the general tax already, and no doubt the income tax will now be paid by persons who are about to leave the city."

About seventy-five per cent of the people liable to the tax have made returns, and the remainder are rapidly coming in time. Quite a number of returns were made today. Of course these cannot be sworn to, under the law, but they are accepted and placed on file, not as sworn statements, but to be used as a guide in making up the books. Persons who make no returns of any kind will have the assessment fixed by the assessor upon what evidence he can find. For instance, it is easy to learn the amount of salary paid a man, from his employer's return of exemption, and he will be assessed on the entire amount, while in fact he might be entitled to some exemption under the law. There is no appeal in a case of this kind from the action of the assessor, as there is where a voluntary and sworn statement was filed.

"If an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is to be taken, I hope we are notified immediately, as preparations are in progress for the collection of the tax. Books are being prepared, extra help is required and a considerable amount of preliminary work is to be done, getting ready for receiving the tax. This extra expense and work will not be incurred if a further test is to be made."

### A HOME RULE PROPHET.

What Independent Says Will Come of Humphreys' Affair.

We believe that those who hope for Judge Humphreys' dismissal from the bench by the President will find themselves disappointed. He will return to his office and within two or three months he will resign as the result of a gentle hint to him that his resignation would be agreeable to an administration which deplores the lack of harmony evident here since his appointment.

Humphreys will then go into active politics and we believe he has already mapped out his plan for the establishment of a Hawaiian party. While the race question will not be mentioned in so many words, he will gather the Hawaiian voters around him and use the slogan "Down with the missionaries, Hawaii forever." His strongest card is, however, that he will enlist the Federal officials in his party and their presence in the Hawaiian party will be used to

## EXPERT WRITES ON PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII

The following appears in Rand & McNally's Banker's Monthly:

The Treasury Department has recently been discharging the financial obligations which the United States Government assumed on annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, on July 1, 1898. By the fact of annexation the United States Government considered it only fair that it should assume a large part of the indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii then existing, and on March 3, 1901, Congress appropriated an amount not to exceed four millions of dollars with

which to pay a large part of the bonded indebtedness of the former republic, which included an amount sufficient to pay the sums on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank to the persons entitled thereto. The deposits in the Postal Savings Bank amounted to \$764,570.31, the number of depositors being 9,049, or an average of \$84.49 each, the total amount of the depositors and the amounts due being shown by the following table:

Nationality.	Number.	Amount	Average
American	367	\$7,387.38	\$19.65
British	347	63,020.42	186.02
German	277	85,865.64	303.88
Hawaiian	1,035	104,126.66	100.61
Portuguese	423	163,713.88	330.75
Chinese	6,448	235,822.85	36.53
Sundry nationalities	142	29,432.66	207.37
Postal certificates	...	25,763.72	...
Warrants outstanding and interest paid on accounts closed to June 30, 1900...	...	2,287.10	...
Total	9,049	\$764,570.31	\$84.49

The great majority of these demands were liquidated during the last six months in the year 1900, and at this time the payments have been nearly completed. The balance of the \$4,000,000 appropriated, amounting to \$8,235,429.69, represented a large proportion of the bonded debt contracted by the monarchy previous to 1893, when that institution was overthrown, and bonds is-

sued by the Republic of Hawaii since that year. The bonds issued by the monarchy amounted to \$2,477,700, representing six issues between August 5, 1882, and September 7, 1892. Only two issues of bonds had been made by the Republic of Hawaii since 1893 up to the time of the annexation, and amounted to \$1,212,000, the total debt being \$8,889,700. The several issues are represented by the following table:

	5 per cent	5 per cent	4½ per cent
Redeemable after 1897, payable in twenty-five years, act Aug. 5, 1882.....	\$ 34,200	.....	.....
Redeemable in and after 1897, payable in twenty years, act Oct. 15, 1888.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1893, payable in twenty years, act Aug. 15, 1888.....	190,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1895, payable in ten years, act Aug. 5, 1890.....	.....	\$ 29,100	.....
Redeemable after 1895, payable in ten years, act Oct. 24, 1890.....	95,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1897, payable in twenty years, act Sept. 7, 1892.....	69,300	50,200	\$ 16,000
Redeemable in 1898, payable in twenty years, acts Jan. 11 and Feb. 18, 1898.....	650,000	.....	.....
Redeemable in 1901, payable in twenty years, act June 30, 1896.....	.....	562,000	.....
Total	\$3,028,400	\$641,300	\$ 10,000

By the terms of the joint resolution approved July 7, 1898, the Hawaiian Government was required to pay the interest on the bonded debt so long as the then commercial relations between the United States and Hawaii were continued. This obligation on the part of the Hawaiian Government ceased on June 15, 1900, when the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was made effective. After that date the interest was unprovided for, and the Secretary of the Treasury assumed that, under a fair construction of the resolution providing for the annexation of the islands, it was incumbent upon the United States Government to pay the interest accruing after the date of annexation. Accordingly, a sum amounting to \$192,105 was appropriated to pay approximately one year's interest on the debt assumed by the United States, less the payments made to liquidate the deposits in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

All of the bonds issued by Hawaii bore a percentage of interest larger when compared with bonds issued by other governments. More than \$3,000,000 of the issues bore 6 per cent interest, \$641,300, 5 per cent interest; and only \$10,000 at a lower rate, or 4½ per cent.

As above stated, on March 3, 1901, an appropriation of \$3,235,429.69 was made to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bonds amounting to that sum. It was not until April, however, that active steps were taken to pay the obligations assumed by the United States. It could not be ascertained by the Treasury Department in whose possession the bonds were, because all of the issues were of the coupon variety, which are paid to the holders thereof.

The holding being prima facie evidence of ownership. However, it was found that about \$1,000,000 of the bonds were held by several banking houses in San Francisco.

Agents of the Treasury Department left San Francisco in April for the purpose of redeeming the bonds held in the

show the Hawaiians that the sympathy of the administration is with those who gather under Humphreys and yell "Down with the missionaries."

The party will of course be Republican and Humphreys will be elected to the Legislature by the vote of the great number of Republicans who, without loving Humphreys too well, consider his hatred of the planters and the missionaries—synonymous words—the only redeeming feature in his character. We do not know the plans of Judge Humphreys but when playing chess, either on the wooden chequered board or on the political one, it is always well to study what the adversary may do, so as to judge what line of action you will adopt yourself. Time will tell; the prophet has spoken.

### THE LEASE SYSTEM.

Would Not the Fee Simple Plan Pay Better?

"I don't believe the leasehold policy is the best policy in specific cases," says Lincoln McCandless. "The Government, I understand, will offer the Hackfeld tract at Hilo for sale, as per the request of that firm, at an upset price of \$20,000. Heretofore the land has earned a rental of \$800 per year. Now with a \$20,000 building on it, it will pay in taxes \$400 per year and give the Government \$20,000 besides for public improvements. That makes me think that the sooner the Government lets go of the leasehold system in this city, especially on the Esplanade, the better for the Treasury. It will be better for progress, also, for as a rule people make finer improvements on land they own than even on land they hire for a long time."

Humphreys will then go into active politics and we believe he has already mapped out his plan for the establishment of a Hawaiian party. While the race question will not be mentioned in so many words, he will gather the Hawaiian voters around him and use the slogan "Down with the missionaries, Hawaii forever." His strongest card is, however, that he will enlist the Federal officials in his party and their presence in the Hawaiian party will be used to

## CHIEF M'LENNAN'S HAWAIIAN REPORT

### Payment of Our Bonds—Cable Needed—Local Party Discord.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—W. F. McLennan, chief of the warrant division of the Treasury Department, has returned from Honolulu, where he went to carry out the law of Congress providing for the payment of the Hawaiian debt. The debt amounted to \$4,188,400. The United States Government assumed the payment of \$4,000,000 worth of bonds.

"These bonds," said Mr. McLennan today, "were of different varieties, including the 5-20 and 10-30 year classes, bearing interest at 4%, 5 and 6 per cent, a year. Embraced in the Congressional resolution annexing the islands was a provision contemplating their payment by the United States, but it was only at the last session of Congress that the necessary funds for their liquidation were appropriated. The holders of the bonds were located at various places throughout the country and in London. Payment was made through the First National Bank of Hawaii, located at Honolulu, and of the \$4,000,000 worth authorized to be discharged, all was paid with the exception of \$32,000 in bonds, which still remain unrepresented by the holders. Many of these bonds were held by residents of the United States."

In speaking of observations he had made upon his trip Mr. McLennan added: "From what I saw the Hawaiian Islands will cost the United States a vast amount of money before they are completely Americanized. American institutions, while making rapid strides, are not yet as thoroughly established as they might be, but, of course, it requires time for such developments, and, altogether, the progress made in this direction is satisfactory. While Hawaii will cost this Government a great amount of money it is everything to lead to the belief that we will receive in return equal benefit, in form or another as an inevitable result."

"One thing must be accomplished in this connection, however, and the sooner the better. That is the laying of the Hawaiian telegraph. There is a general demand for this instrument of rapid communication throughout the islands. Business interests demand it and the people are extremely desirous of securing it. A subject that has been attracting a great deal of attention throughout the islands recently is the discord that exists between the Executive and Legislative branches of the local government. It seems that the native element predominates in the territorial Legislature, and its policy and action in the past have not agreed with that of the more progressive or American element, which is in the minority. Recently, the Governor of the territory submitted to the Legislature a number of local appointments, and owing to native opposition some of them failed of confirmation. The action of the Legislature, therefore, was not of a harmonious nature and caused considerable feeling throughout the islands. The Legislature adjourned some time ago without taking action on some of these nominations, but will reconvene shortly, when an effort will be made to effect complete harmony between the two branches of the government involved."

Building is brisk. Yesterday was a banner day for building permits. Ten were issued altogether, which is said to be the largest number for one day in the history of the department. Most of the permits were for small dwellings, of which quite a number are now being built. There is a demand for cottages in Honolulu and it is being supplied by new buildings. On an average about sixty permits are issued monthly, and of this number fully one-fourth have been for small cottages and residences, recently. Of the permits applied for yesterday only one was for anything besides a frame structure, that of H. L. Kerr, who is going to erect a two-story brick store building on Nuuanu street between King and Queen streets.

### NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaumalau, Holualoa and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE,  
Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.  
2239, to Aug. 30.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.  
CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.  
Chas M. Cooke ..... President  
P. C. Jones ..... Vice President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposit and interest allowed in 4%, 5 and 6 per cent, a year.

Books, copies, etc., you can application.

Judd Building, 1st floor.

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

INSURANCE

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 2,300,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 48,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted

To cure



# NEWS OF WORLD

The Queen of Sweden is very ill. Floods in China have cost 20,000 lives. Fresh British troops have arrived at Peking.

Edmund Audran, the French composer, is dead.

Modjeska is playing "Henry VIII" in California.

The British Indian troops are soon to leave Peking.

Germany may establish a colonial army of volunteers.

Edna Wallace Hopper won \$6,000 on the Saratoga races.

Landslides at Bakersfield blocked the Southern Pacific.

Kitchener reports that 12,000 men are still under arms.

Amos Lum, the famous San Quentin hangman, is dying.

Morts are being made in Europe to abolish the trufling shirt.

Newport residents are seeking to prevent the automobile races.

General MacArthur arrived at San Francisco on the Sheridan.

Marchand, the French explorer, will command a brigade in China.

Samuel Lovis of San Francisco hung himself from the bedposts.

Kitchener reports fifty of French's scots captured by the Boers.

Robert Stone has been identified as San Francisco's gentleman burglar.

Satisfactory conditions are reported from the Northern Philippines.

Lower-deckers have nominated T. J. Phillips of Ottawa for Governor.

San Francisco barbers are being put under strict rules as to cleanliness.

Francis Wayland, L. L. D., dean of the Yale Law School, is dangerously ill.

At Dallas, Tex., a negro murderer of a member's wife was roared to death.

Walter of Bremen, Germany, took his life.

General Porfirio Diaz, Mexican president, is in poor health.

Editor Armstrong of the London Globe, was severely reprimanded by the House of Commons.

As soon as the Iowas are ready she will be sent to Panama. The Ranger is under the same orders.

A mad dog created a panic in a New York music-house, but was killed before anyone was bitten.

General Estevan of Venezuela states that Colombian troops are approaching the frontier.

A. C. Hobley, who had made an assignment of his shoe business, committed suicide at Belfast, Me.

The treasure box and mail on the Ager, Cal., stage, was taken by masked highwaymen, who escaped.

Two men have been arrested at Portland for passing bills of the defunct Birchwood, N. J., bank.

A plague of caterpillars is stripping the shade trees of the White House grounds at Washington.

Hugh Swainey, of Santa Cruz, Cal., killed himself by blowing off his head with a stick of dynamite.

Anadore, one of the new Oklahoma towns, has been destroyed by a storm, two persons being killed.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, will wed Miss Mary Lily Keenan of Wilmington, N. C.

A perjury charge against six witnesses is the latest development in the San Jose Chinese murder trial.

John Winter, the Selby Smelting Works robber, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

James A. Barwick, United States Weather Observer at Sacramento, takes a similar position in Denver.

Fights over claims at Cape Nome have resulted in the calling out of United States troops to guard claims.

Judge William Potter of Pittsburgh has been nominated for Supreme Court Judge by the Pennsylvania Republicans.

General James F. Smith of California is a passenger on the Hancock, which sailed from Manila on August 6th.

The State Department has invited all nations to be represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

Three innocent blacks were put to death by a Missouri mob as the result of an outrage on Casella Wild, a white girl.

Fire which started in a car of char-coal destroyed a mile of snowsheds near Summit, Cal., on the Central Pacific road.

The American Bar Association held its twenty-fourth annual session at Denver, and Henry McClain was elected president.

Prof. A. R. Crooks, of Northwestern University, has begun the ascent of Orizaba Peak in Mexico, a volcano 13,314 feet high.

At Youngstown, O., three men were killed and many seriously wounded by the explosion of ten tons of molten metal.

Robert Fenland and George Stover were imprisoned in a wrecked engine cab at Prescott, Arizona, and scalped to death.

By a hurricane the village of Vina-roga Jiloca, Spain, was destroyed, forty buildings being blown down and six persons killed.

It is charged in London that Cecil Rhodes has paid £2,000 to the Liberals, in the abandonment of their evacuation policy in Egypt.

W. G. Laible, an Americanized Japanese, has been arrested at Stanford, Cal., charged with abducting a sixteen-year-old girl last May.

Maude Smart, a chorus girl with the Metropolitan Opera Company, has inherited \$10,000. The result of the sale of her lands in California.

Admiral Schley is conferring with legal advisers and planning a line of action. Congressman Curtis of Kansas has come out in defense of Schley.

Gerhardt Twilinger, a German, after a long pursuit, was arrested at Milwaukee for having embezzled 150,000 marks from the German Government.

The Navy Department has refused to accede to the challenge of Admiral Howland by Admiral Schley, saying the court must judge of his competency.

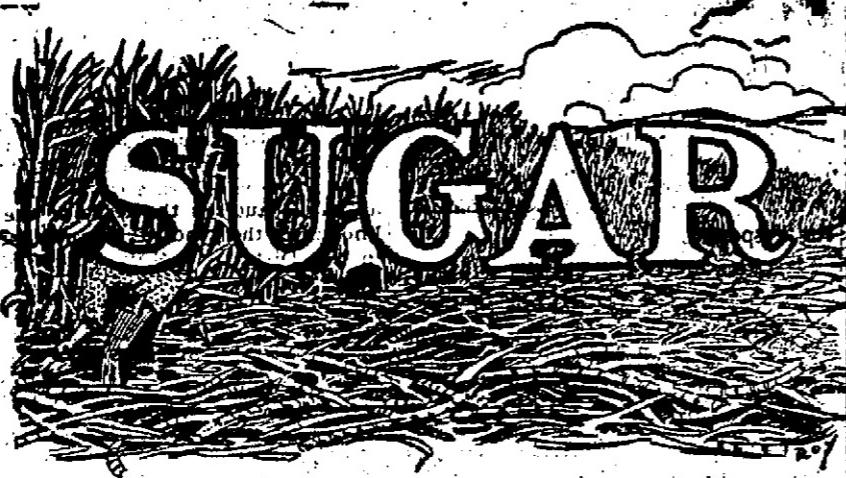
C. M. Bayl, who resigned the presidency of the Southern Pacific, may be made President and General Manager of the New York Central Railroad.

Six Parisian beauties showered Mrs. Howard Gould with flowers at the Alcazar d'Eté, a free and easy place, crowning her the beauty of France.

By the collapse of a tank of burning oil at the Ft. Bremec refinery, Philadelphia, 100 oilcocks were badly burned. The loss to the firm will be \$400,000.

Edward V. Shepard, a Washington patent clerk, has been dismissed as a result of the investigations into the disappearance of unclaimed registered letters.

The demolition in London Underground Electrical Roads is due to competition between G. T. Thomas and George Westinghouse.



— San Francisco, August 21, 1903.

Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs—We last addressed you 16th instant, per U. S. A. T. Meade. Sugar-Prices in the local market have since declined (19th instant) ten points. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon, and Washington being as follows:

Dominos, half barrels	5.50c	Dry granulated, coarse	5.05c
Dominos, boxes	5.80c	Fruit granulated	5.05c
Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed	5.80c	Beet granulated	4.95c
Powdered	5.15c	Confectioners' A	5.00c
Candy, granulated	5.15c	Magnolia A	4.65c
Dry granulated, fine	5.05c	Extra C	4.55c
		Golden C	4.45c

Similar reductions were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.80c for dry granulated.

Basic—August 16th, spot sale, 3,100 tons at 4c, since which no sales, established for 36c Centrifugals in New York on that date to San Francisco, 1.625c.

London Beets—August 16, 8s6d; 17, 8s 4½d; 19, 8s 3½d; 20, 8s 4½d; 21, 8s 3d.

Dry Granulated, New York—No change from August 3 until August 19, when a reduction to 5.10c occurred, equal to 5c net cash, since which no further change has been reported.

London Cables—August 16, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 10s 10½d; fair refining 9s 6d, against 10s 6d, 12s 6d, respectively, same time last year. August beets 8s 6d, against 10s 10½d, corresponding period last year. September beets 8s 6d, against 10s 3½d, same date last year.

"Eastern" and "Foreign" Markets—The downward tendency in the raw sugar market is still in evidence, and latest mail advices from New York under date of 18th instant reveal an indifference on the part of refiners to operate largely in spot sugars, even at the present basis of 4c for 36c centrifugals, present stocks being ample in consequence of the limited demand for the refined product. On the other hand, the reports from various sources of abundant supplies of raw sugars in first hands, militates against the probability of higher prices in the immediate future. European markets are weaker, and cable reports of the condition of the beet crops are indicative of a large yield. In regard to mouth policy continues, and buyers are evidently holding off in expectation of a decline.

Latest Statistical Position—Willlett & Gray report, August 15, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated August 14, 200,940 tons, against 107,211 tons, same period last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated, August 13, 95,500 tons, against 9,500 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable August 15, at latest uneven dates, 1,113,440 tons, against 1,017,711 tons; increase over last year, 23,729 tons. Total sugar crop of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar, to August 15, 1901, 9,621,881 tons, against 8,474,885 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,046,996 tons. Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

WILLETT & GRAY'S CIRCULAR.

Statistics by Special Cable—Cuba.—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,000. Exports, 6,300; Stock, 165,000 tons, against 9,997 tons last year; Centrals grinding 2 against 2 last year.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 957,000 tons against 888,319 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,284,610 tons against 988,776 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,195,621 tons at the even date of July 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 25,821 tons, against an excess of 320,811 tons last week, and a deficiency of 34,883 tons December 27th, 1900.

Hamburg—Shipments, 2,000 tons raw sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen, 1,500 tons engagements. 1,000 tons refined shipped.

Rawa—The week under review has been very dull, the refiners showing little desire to operate and only accepting some small lots on spot or near at hand. The receipts were unusually light and stocks showed a reduction of 30,334 tons, but the refiners are still well supplied and receipts will hereafter increase.

Our special cable from Batavia, received yesterday, reports exports of 93,000 tons, last month, to the United States, making a total of 170,000 tons now abroad, due to arrive during August and September, which are relied upon by refiners to replenish their stocks. Only about 80,000 tons of this quantity are unsold. It is rumored that one cargo of Javas was sold last week at 10s 2½d. per cwt., c. l. f., about to arrive in about three weeks, for 9½c. duty paid. Another cargo has lately been sold on basis of 10s 9d, c. l. f., about ready to sail, which we figure will cost 4.06c. for 36 degrees test duty paid. The latter cargo will be due to arrive about middle of October. Cuba is showing more disposition to sell, and actual beet sugars are offered for prompt delivery at 3d: below the cabled quotation for August contracts. Early in the week the last price of 4.52c. for 36 degrees test was paid but today holders showed weakness, with the result that a cargo of Centrifugals in store was sold at 4½c. Sugars were offered freely at the decline, but refiners refused to go on. The market closes dull and tending downward slowly.

Refined—Early in the week the American Company reduced list quotations of all grades 10c, making the basis 5.85c. for Granulated, which had been the actual selling price for some time, and other refiners made their list to conform to same. All the refiners are firm on hards at list quotations, so that there is no change to note for the week, except that soft sugars are shaded 5 to 10 points. Prices are guaranteed to arrival and 7 days allowed for withdrawal. Shipments of most grades can now be made promptly. As the demand continues to be light, there is prospect of an accumulation of sugars in refiners' hands. In view of prospects generally, buyers do not see any object to anticipating wants and have adopted a hand to mouth policy. The refiners, however, give evidence of an intention to hold prices for the present, therefore, there are no indications of an immediate change. The next change when it comes will doubtless be a decline.

European markets have been dull and easier, the change for the week showing a decline of 3d. in August beet. May beet contracts are offered at 8s 10½d. Our special cable today from Europe reports the condition of beet crops as favorable.

Coffee—There is little or nothing new to report in regard to the coffee market. Some fluctuations have taken place in the option quotations, but the business in this market has consisted largely of switching from the nearby positions to later months. The weight of supplies is more pronounced than ever, the American visible supply being 1,400,000 bags of Brazil coffee and about 400,000 bags mild grades. The world's visible supply increased nearly 700,000 bags during July, and it is supposed by many that the increase of world's visible supply for August will be about 1,000,000 bags. A Rio firm forecasts the August receipts at 1,200,000 bags in Santos. 700,000 bags in Rio.

MAKE CUBAN SUGAR FREE.

The people of the Hawaiian Islands have had the benefit of free sugar since 1878, the people of Porto Rico are now receiving the same benefit, and the decisions of the Supreme Court indicate that the people of the Philippines Islands will soon be likewise favored. Why, then, should not the people of the United States receive the benefit of free sugar from Cuba?

The total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,847 tons, and based on the average increase of 6.34 per cent during the past nineteen years, the consumption this year should be 2,389,553 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round figures will come from American sources, say Louisianians being able to produce 350,000 tons, United States beet factories 180,000, Hawaii 260,000 and Porto Rico 160,000, all being free of duty, leaving 1,360,883 tons to come from other sources and on which duty is paid. The average duty assessed is 3d per ton, or a total of 48,930. The price of all the sugar consumed, however, being enhanced to the extent of the duty of 3d per ton or a total of 24,861,863. It is evident that £2,000,000 additional is paid by the people, in order to provide the Government with forty-nine millions for revenue, of which the Government is not now in need. If the duty is taken off Cuban sugar, the benefit goes to the people.

The San Jose Mercury has again changed hands. Krueger opposes the privateers proposed.

Genoa, Italy.—Tripletts were born to a Stockton farmer's cow.

Russia's on the eve of a famine; nearly one-third of the provinces have insufficient crops and only two out of seventy really good harvests. The famine area is 500,000 miles.

Unless the decrees of punishment for the authors of the Chuchua massacres are carried out immediately, British troops will remain in China.

A Boer agent has sued the British Consul at New Orleans for slander in connection with the story of an attempt to blow up a British transport there.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing that the death rate has decreased 2.4 per 1,000 in ten years, while the decrease from consumption is 5.9 per 1,000.

President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France for services with the Alliance Française, an institution affiliated with the University.

Emperor William has made Camille Saint-Saëns, a foreign Knight of the Order of Merit.

The New York pilotboat Bennett was run down by the German steamer Alene, and three pilots and the cook drowned.

Cincinnati carriage factories were closed and 1,200 men thrown out of employment. The factories will re-open with new-angled men.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation suspending the right of entry of Chinese laborers into the United States.

The democlock in London Underground Electrical Roads is due to competition between G. T. Thomas and George Westinghouse.

## COURT NOTES.

After an entire day spent in hearing arguments on a motion to instruct for the defendants in the case of Harrison vs. Magooon, Judge Gear yesterday afternoon overruled the motion, and the case may go to the jury this afternoon. The court held that the evidence was sufficient to be submitted to the jury. And after the argument of today the case will be submitted on its merits.

LOVE DIVIDES UP ESTATE.

# FLOUR SUPPLY IS WAY DOWN

**Dealers Have Only Few Sacks on Hand.**

**SELLING CUSTOMERS TEN POUND LOTS**

New Stock Expected in Olympic. Smoked Meats and Many Canned Goods Short.

**W**HEN the lookout reports the bark Olympic off Diamond Head there will be several easy minds in the city. The grocers are already in straits for flour, but as the sailing ship got away on time and is within a few days' journey of this port there should be no actual famine. While the usual supply of flour in the local market is in the neighborhood of 25,000 sacks, at present there are in the hands of the dealers not more than 500 sacks. But it is not wise to endeavor to accumulate a supply, for the retailers will not sell any flour in large quantities. In fact, the trade seems to be down to a ten-pound basis, and yesterday all orders for sacks of flour were scaled down 80 per cent.

The bakers are in fair shape, the average supply being for ten days at the average rate of consumption. In case the shortage for households is such that there must be a drawing upon the supplies of bread usually served to regular customers of the various bakeries, then the supply will not last more than a few days. Put in the words of one grocer, "If there was no supply in the various households, the flour in sight would not last the people of the city more than two days." This understates the case, however, in that there was an underestimate of the supplies of flour in the hands of the bakers, as some of the grocers thought there was not more than two days' stock in their hands, while it is five times that amount.

Flour is not the only article supplied by the grocers which is short. Perhaps next in the list would come all kinds of smoked meats. For some time there has been a shortage in these lines, but there has been nothing like a famine. The bacon and hams which are being doled out to consumers are the remains of a large supply which was on hand when the strike at San Francisco assumed proportions. But there has been little brought in since that time. Potatoes also are in short supply, and so great has become the demand that while most grocers are keeping their regular customers in shape, there are some dealers who are offering two cents a pound more for the goods than they are bringing at retail.

Canned goods are not in good supply at all. There are several kind of fruits which are getting short, and the canned milk supply is much below what it should be. There is canned cream, but this does not move so rapidly. The supply of canned corn is only fair, and the worst of it all is that there seems little chance for the filling of the supplies of this commodity. The practical failure of this crop on account of the drought will cause a shortage in all the various supplies into which it enters. So it will be with the fruit crop of California, for the strike has kept the cannerys out of at least half of the supply of the fruit which usually comes to them.

Manager Auerbach of May & Co. said yesterday: "We will have enough of everything for our customers, but we will be very short with them. We are giving no one more than ten pounds of flour, and will not be able to do so until the arrival of a supply. The Sonoma may have some flour and the Olympic surely has, but until there is a stock received we will feel very anxious. We will have enough of everything else, however, as we had in supplies sufficient to carry us through. There has been no advance of prices as yet on account of the shortage, but there have been advances on some lines on account of the great advance in the Coast market. For instance the greatest rise is in corn. Where a couple of months ago we could buy corn for \$2.50 now the same article costs \$3. Bran could have been purchased at the same time for about \$1.40 and now the rate in San Francisco is \$1.50. Here the prices have gone as high as \$2, but there is none in the market. On bacon the advance has been marked, the same supply which cost us fourteen cents in the spring being now quoted at seventeen and one-half cents a pound. This has advanced the prices here and we have been compelled to make the higher rate. We will not advance rates unless there is a higher price quoted on the Coast."

Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Co. said: "There will be a shortage of supplies until we can get a new stock from the Coast. Flour is so short that we are compelled to hold all that we have for our regular customers. The same is true of potatoes and several lines of canned goods. There is hope that the Olympic will have a fair supply and that we will all get enough to give our customers without any serious contraction of supplies. Canned goods in general are in good supply, but there is a decided shortage of cheese. There is some little shortage of butter, and we hope that the Sonoma will have a supply for us. The cheese supply will come by steamer, too. All smoked meats are in demand, too, and no one has a heavy sup-

# TWO VIEWS OF THE BIG 'FRISCO STRIKE

ply of them, but enough to keep the people without suffering for a few weeks yet. We are informed that Hilo will have a fair supply of all kinds of goods by the Santiago, which was said to have had a load and a crew about the same time as the Olympic."

A representative of Davies & Co. yesterday spoke rather reassuringly of the threatening shortage. While the holdings of flour are very close at present, still the firm does not believe that the shortage will assume serious dimensions. News had been received that the bark Olympic had been loaded in San Francisco, and in case she sailed, as she was expected to, is now twelve days out. Upon this vessel the firm has 2,500 barrels of flour. On the Santiago, which should have sailed for Hilo a little later than the Olympic, the firm also has a supply. As well the firm expects 1,000 barrels of flour on the Sonoma.

As far as groceries are concerned, it is said, the supply on hand would probably be sufficient for present needs, and as supplies are on their way now, there seems to be no reason for serious fear of a shortage in this direction.

M. J. Bissell, manager of the Washington Mercantile Company, took a more serious view of the situation. The fact of the Sonoma's being overdue seemed to indicate he said, that the strike is still in full swing. In that case it is probable that neither the Olympic, upon which the firm has 200 or 300 barrels of flour, or the Santiago, has been able to get a crew to get away. "There is no bran here at all," said Mr. Bissell, "and there is next to no barley, no flour, and very few oats. The plantations have no bran whatever, and the local market demands it, but as there is no bran on the Coast, there is no prospect of having the need supplied. The firm's representative on the Coast got a lot of bran, which was being milled for the firm, and received several offers for it in San Francisco. The supply of bran is also low here. Though the company has received numerous offers for feed, they refuse them all, as they prefer to keep the stock on hand for their customers."

"With groceries the situation is about the same as with the feed, several lines of groceries, as for instance, vermicelli, being entirely out.

"Things can go on all right for a short while, but if the strike should keep on for two or three weeks more there will be pillage, as the Albert, which went to the Sound, cannot be expected for quite a while yet, and several Sound steamers are tied up in San Francisco."

## INSECTS AS DISEASE-BREEDERS

The Marine Hospital Service Receives an Important Circular.

### INSECTS AS FACTORS IN THE CONVEYANCE OF DISEASE.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Surgeon General M. H. S. Washington, D. C., July 20, 1901.

To the Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service:

Your attention is directed to the importance of insects as factors in the conveyance of disease. There is no longer doubt as to the relation of the mosquito to the malarial diseases and to filariasis. According to Simond, plague is transmitted from the rat to man by the flea. The infection of typhoid fever, and to a certain extent cholera, may be conveyed from the excreta of flies. According to the recent work of the army commission, the mosquito plays an important role in the transmission of yellow fever. You are, therefore, directed to give particular attention to this subject, so far as it relates to the work of the service in quarantine and the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases. You are advised to carefully guard patients suffering with said diseases from the bites or annoyances of the insects above mentioned, and to this end to place mosquito netting over the sick bed. Excreta must be treated in a manner to prevent their becoming food or breeding places for insects. Hospitals where communicable diseases are treated should be thoroughly protected with fly screens at all windows, doors and other openings, particular attention being paid to the kitchen, dining room and protection of the food. Should mosquitoes, flies, or other insects gain entrance to the wards, they should be at once destroyed.

The best method of killing insects in a large room is by sulphur fumigation. Formaldehyde can not be depended upon, for it frequently fails to kill insects. Pyrethrum powder when burned in an inclosure only stupefies mosquitoes and flies, and when used these insects must be subsequently collected and destroyed.

You are also directed to guard against the breeding of mosquitoes at marine hospital reservations, quarantine stations, and camps by the methods now in vogue. Collections of water in buckets, barrels, cisterns, and the like are favorite places for the breeding of mosquitoes. Such collections should be carefully covered, or, if a cover is not practicable, petroleum should be poured on the surface and replenished from time to time. All collections of stagnant water, pools, ditches, and the like about the reservations should be drained, or, if impracticable, petroleum used as above.

Approximately one ounce is sufficient in still water for fifteen square feet of surface and ordinarily the application need not be renewed for one month. Concerning the cultivation of certain plants and trees and other means of exterminating mosquitoes, you are referred to the works of Giese and Howard which have recently been furnished you.

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

## WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE SAY About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—When our own ears hear it—When our own neighbors tell it—When our friends endorse it—No better evidence can be had. It's not what people say in America or distant quarters from Australia or elsewhere.

But it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbor?

Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street this city, informs us: "My suffering were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctor's diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief blessings."

As far as ships are concerned, particular attention should be paid to the water tanks, buckets, and other

tional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the speech merely records the King's satisfaction with the liberal provisions made for the naval and military services, the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown, "especially those which affect the state and comfort of my royal consort," and the authorization to change the royal title. It concludes:

"I earnestly commend you to the merciful protection and guidance of Almighty God."

Returning to the House of Commons, the members filed past the Speaker, shaking hands with him, and the first Parliament of King Edward VII was ended.

### To Study Leprosy.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Dr. Louis Knapp, a practicing physician of this city, has forever separated himself from his wife and four children and will become isolated from the world to nurse Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, who was found here two weeks ago. The doctor, who is a graduate of a Detroit medical college, took final leave of his family today. With his patient and prisoner his only companion, Dr. Knapp will live in a three-room frame house, now being built by the city authorities at Quarantine, until necessity for his services is ended. Dr. Knapp will take his library to Quarantine and will there devote the greater part of his time to the study of leprosy. There were five other applicants for the position.

### FLOUR IS AT A PREMIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Representatives of the employers give the following resume of the situation, and condition of business at the close of the third week of the strike of the City Front Federation, and the fourth week of the teamsters. These figures have been secured, the employers say, by a careful investigation of all the docks on the city front and by an inquiry among the wholesale firms and members of the Draymen's Association:

Number of non-union teamsters employed and at work .....	517
Number of teams working .....	721
Number of porters and packers at work .....	1,300
Number of longshoremen at work .....	1,818
Value of work of inexperienced longshoremen equal to .....	175
Number of vessels tied up in harbor .....	175
Per cent of business being done .....	25
Number of men on strike in city .....	15,000
Loss of wages to strikers per day .....	\$45,000
Number of workers idle owing to strike .....	30,000
Number of new men put to work last week .....	100
Coal vessels being unloaded .....	3
Work on these vessels equal to .....	1

"Can you fill orders for flour?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "our teams are all tied up. We can't deliver any flour at all."

"Can't you get out small orders?"

"We have given up all attempts to deliver flour in large or small quantities. It is useless to attempt the impossible."

"Does that mean that there will soon be a flour famine in the city?"

"Not necessarily. Customers can get some flour at the warehouses if they will haul it themselves. We make a reduction of five cents per sack on such orders. Of course, the customer takes the chances of hauling. It doesn't pay us to keep any of our teams out."

Number of non-union teamsters last week .....

Coal vessels being unloaded .....

Labor leaders say that the statistics of the employers are overdrawn, and that the true situation is far from being as rosy as it is represented. They give the following figures as their estimate of the situation, and say that they base their figures upon actual observation:

Number of non-union teamsters .....

.....

BILLION DOLLAR TRUST TO CONTROL ALL SHIPBUILDING

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—When the plans now being worked out are developed the American Ship-building Company, with general offices in Cleveland, will be a constituent company to the great corporation which shall control all of the ship-building plants of the United States. The backers of the enterprise are the interests behind the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad. As soon as the organization is completed, which will be before the opening of 1902, the commercial battle for the conquest of the world will begin, which when it is launched will have had no equal in history.

The first intimation of the intentions of the United States Steel Corporation and allied interests came through the recent purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the exclusion from the armor plate production of the country of the Maxim Machine Gun Company, an English corporation. The next step in the promotion of the enterprise was the purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company, and the last one which has been brought to public

notice was the incorporation into a single company of three shipyards on the Pacific Coast, including the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Riden Iron Company of San Francisco and Moran Bros.' shipyard of Seattle, Wash.

In addition to these plans negotiations are under way to include in the major organization the American Ship-building Company, combining in itself the shipyards of the Great Lakes; the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me.; the Cramps Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; Roach's shipyard of Chester, Pa.; the Sparrows Point shipyards of Baltimore, the Newport News shipyard and the new yard which has recently been started by James J. Hill in Providence, R. I.

The design is to take under one general head with local management in places where the yards are located all of the ship producing capacity of the United States and to govern it much after the fashion of the management of the various plants constituent to the United States Steel Corporation. What the capitalization is to be is not even hinted at other than that the information is abroad that with the steel plants included with the allied interests represented it will require a capitalization into the hundreds of millions.

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# BIRDS HELD AS PESTS

## Cupid's Collection Falls Afoul of Law.

UPON the decision of Jared Smith rests the fate of a cage full of pretty little birds and two little animals which, though classed as opossums, are in reality tree kangaroos. The beasts and birds are part of a shipment from Australia sent in the *Ventura* by Prince Cupid, for the stockroom of the Waikiki home of the Two Princes.

There was a fair menagerie at the Pacific Club yesterday, for the lot of cages which came for Prince David had been removed to that place by Manager Wyman, when it was found that there had been no notification to Prince David of the arrival of the first installment of the natural curiosities which he expects to have domiciled in the aviary and corrals of the old homestead. In the shipment were a pair of kangaroos, two lively beasts, a cage with a magnificent specimen of the white parrot, a bird which so far has shown capacity to whistle only, and a cage containing two dozen birds of the cockatoo, macaw and love bird species. As soon as the birds and beasts were landed there was an agreement to turn the collection over to Wyman, for the birds were in need of care, as three of them were dead. Yesterday morning, however, there was a visit to the place of their keeping paid by Assistant Director Sedgwick of the Agricultural Station and then the trouble began. Since last year there has been a stringent law concerning the importation of animals and birds into the United States. Of course the Prince could not have known that to send such things to his home must be procured a permit, so he sent them along. The law is designed to keep out of the country such birds and animals as would be imminent to the interests of the fields and trees. As soon as the presence of the collection was made known the attention of Dr. W. A. Bryan, curator of ornithology at the Bishop Museum, was called to them, and he at once made his verbal report. The kangaroos are permitted in the regulations, so are the penguins and their various species, but the others came under the ban.

The small birds, some of them resembling canaries and others the reed bird of the East, were called specimens of the Weaver bird, one of the species of the rice bird, and as such there was a danger that they might prove a pest in the rice fields. The little animals were pronounced the Australian tree kangaroo, and not the opossum, as they were thought to be at first. There was an opinion that they were a species of the woodchuck, and being in that event a burrowing animal, they were to be feared as dangerous to the field crops. So the rest of the collection was taken to the home of Prince David, where they will be disposed in cages and fenced enclosures, but the two crates with the tabu specimens are still in the custody of Wyman.

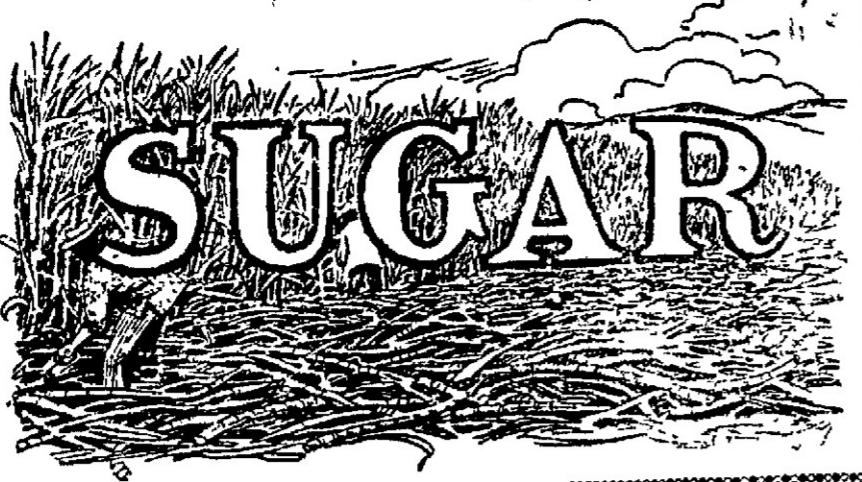
As the matter stands the customs authorities, who are still in nominal control of the birds and beasts are waiting upon Mr. Smith. He is the only person who is recognized in the matter by the Treasury authorities, as the regulations say that the inspectors of the Agriculture Department must pass upon animals. There will be of course an appeal to Washington, as Mr. Smith has not been appointed an inspector of live stock at all. There is an inspector at San Francisco but it is more likely that the matter will be referred directly to the Capitol than that it will go through the hands of another officer. In the meantime it is the opinion that the disputed specimens will be turned over to the Prince to hold in his custody until there has been a decision from headquarters. This is the course which Mr. Smith will recommend, and it is probable that the two cages will be removed to Waikiki today.

The shipment is the first of a number which it is expected will come from the South Seas for the suburban home of the Princes. Prince David said yesterday: "My brother had intended to send many specimens from the countries he visited. We have many animals and birds out there now and we want to have many more. While in South Africa he had an attempt made to secure a lion cub, but he was not successful and so we will not be able to add this to our collection. As soon as he reached Australia he began to collect and these are the first specimens we have received. I expect there will be many others before my brother leaves the South Seas for home."

Prince Cupid is now on the last stage of his globe-circling tour. He has been in Australia for some time and has come on to New Zealand, where he expects to stay a month. He will then visit Tahiti and from there proceed to San Francisco, from which city he will come home, after only a short stop.

### News of the Volcano

Prof C. J. Lyons states that he has received a note from Mr. Waldron, the manager of the Volcano House, stating that there are signs of an outbreak of the floor of the crater Kilauea. Several people who returned from the Volcano on the last Kinau have corroborated this statement, saying that during the last days of their stay the temperature around the crater rose considerably. Professor Lyons mentions the fact that while Mauna Loa generally sends out lava over its sides during an outbreak, the eruptions of Kilauea are generally only partial breaks in the floor of the crater, most often in one of the corners. The only granite



## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding the Delimara district of Armenia, and has destroyed twelve villages leaving nothing but smoking ruins. Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

By the founding of the steamer City of Golconda near Paducah, Ky., a score of passengers were drowned.

Botha's concentration of his army on the borders of Zululand may mean an early surrender.

The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law is opposed by Eastern manufacturers.

Friendly personal relations are probable between King Edward and the Tsar.

The Chilean training ship General Bagetano, with a number of cadets recently graduated from the naval academy at Valparaiso, is expected to arrive in New York within a few days. The cadets will visit Annapolis. They are bringing with them a bronze tablet, the gift of Chile, to be placed in the Washington monument.

A Yorks, N. Y., elevator firm is building two elevators for Buckingham Palace.

The Porto Rico Relief Association of New York has decided to give the \$10,000 remaining of the fund subscribed at the time of the holocaust in the island two years ago, to be distributed by Bishop Blenk, of Porto Rico, among the various hospitals pro rata.

Robert Lebauge, son of a millionaire sugar man of France, has subscribed \$10,000 to the building fund of a French benevolent hospital in New York.

The Santa Fe Railroad will abandon its trans-Pacific San Diego line and do business with the Orient through the Hamburg-American Company, touching at San Francisco, and with the Central American coast through the Comodoro line.

Manchester, through its ship canal, wants direct steamer lines to New York.

A determined but unsuccessful effort was made to lynch a motorman whose car accidentally killed a child on a New York trolley line.

England is mildly contentious over the Russian railway plans in North China.

There is likely to be a break in the big lockout at Rossland, Wash., and a resumption of work in all the mines.

Heavy loss of crops and stock and some loss of life has been caused by a tornado in Oklahoma.

Many steamship officers on Atlantic liners are implicated in customs frauds.

C. Oliver Iselin has bet with C. Arthur Pearson, of London, \$25,000 on the Constitution against the Shamrock at even money.

Experiments with mosquito infection of yellow fever will be discontinued, as one patient has died at Havana.

The commanders of French Army Corps have received letters from one of the pretenders trying to seduce them.

China seeks a definite understanding with Russia about Manchuria.

Bessie Blitz Paxton scored a success in her New York debut.

The Mexican government will wage war on gambling houses.

The British government will establish wireless telegraphy at Cape Race in order to guide the Ophir when she approaches the coast with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board.

Belgian glass works are in a combine.

Kruger denounces the use of blacks by the British.

Saratoga, N. Y., Salvationists are publicly praying for Hon. William C. Whitney because he gave them \$40.

Five thousand men near Sheridan, Tex., are on the trail of a half-breed accused of a woman's murder.

John Balbridge, an Arizona rancher, was arrested for kidnapping his own child.

Now it is reported that President Hays, of the Southern Pacific, was asked to resign.

Dr. Phillip, once prominent in California, died in an insane asylum.

California growers expect a small prune crop.

President Jordan of Stanford University is in Denver attending a meeting of scientific men.

Americans are in control of the London meat market.

Santa Barbara Elks celebrated their first anniversary with a big entertainment.

Emmet Carter, a San Bernardino railroad stenographer killed himself by taking morphine.

Miss Mary McLaughlin, a Lake Forest, Ill., postmistress, is holding her job in spite of the efforts of politicians to oust her.

Three British gunboats have sailed for the Brazilian coast to be ready in case of trouble at Rio de Janeiro.

Commander Arthur R. Speyers has been detached from Cavite station and assigned to the Brooklyn.

The police of Dawson are charged with having strung up a German prisoner by the wrist.

The Cunard liner Lucania was reported by wireless telegraph while still 300 miles from New York.

A new steamship company is being exploited to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

Schwab is to control the Bethlehem Iron Works.

CONGRESSMAN LOUD HERE.

EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA TO MAKE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Amongst the passengers of the Sono ma, which arrived last night, was Hon. Eugene F. Loud, member of Congress of the Fifth District of California, and chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. Loud is making a flying trip to Australia, expecting to return by the same boat. He expressed his wish to be able to go ashore and see Honolulu, which he visited eight years ago, but owing to the late arrival and early departure of the Sonoma he did not feel able to do so.

The purpose of Mr. Loud's voyage is to make postal arrangements with the government of Australia. As the Sonoma will stay in Sydney for eleven days he will be able to proceed by rail to Melbourne, the present government seat and stay in that city about nine days. He may also meet the New Zealand and postal authorities in Sydney. As Mr. Loud wants to be back East in time for the sitting of Congress he will not be able to make a stay here on his return.

# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with Curcuma Soap to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of Curcuma Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of Curcuma Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comforted women who worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetsmell; instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
Comprising of CURCUMA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and CURCUMA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CURCUMA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Manufactured by the CURCUMA COMPANY, LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. PORTUGUESE and CHINESE OILS, BOSTON, U. S. A., Sole Proprietors, CURCUMA RESOLVENT.

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Paints, Oils, Etc.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.  
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
GAEPLIC	SEPT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 12
DORIC	SEPT. 13
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 1
PERU	OCT. 12
COPTIC	OCT. 13
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PEKING	OCT. 15
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 16
CHINA	OCT. 17
DORIC	OCT. 18
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 19
PERU	OCT. 20
COPTIC	OCT. 21
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 22
PEKING	OCT. 23
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 24
CHINA	OCT. 25
DORIC	OCT. 26
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 27
PERU	OCT. 28
COPTIC	OCT. 29
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30
PEKING	OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
CHINA	NOV. 2
DORIC	NOV. 3
NIPPON MARU	NOV. 4
PERU	NOV. 5
COPTIC	NOV. 6
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 7
PEKING	NOV. 8
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 9
CHINA	NOV. 10
DORIC	NOV. 11
NIPPON MARU	NOV. 12
PERU	NOV. 13
COPTIC	NOV. 14
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 15
PEKING	NOV. 16
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 17
CHINA	NOV. 18
DORIC	NOV. 19
NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
PERU	NOV. 21
COPTIC	NOV. 22
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 23
PEKING	NOV. 24
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 25
CHINA	NOV. 26
DORIC	NOV. 27
NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
PERU	NOV. 29
COPTIC	NOV. 30
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 1
PEKING	DEC. 2
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 3
CHINA	DEC. 4
DORIC	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 6
PERU	DEC. 7
COPTIC	DEC. 8
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 9
PEKING	DEC. 10
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 11
CHINA	DEC. 12
DORIC	DEC. 13
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 14
PERU	DEC. 15
COPTIC	DEC. 16
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 17
PEKING	DEC. 18
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 19
CHINA	DEC

## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 27  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai and Bird Island.  
S. S. Ventura, "Hayward," from Colonies, 6:30 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napali; from Molokai, 11 p. m.  
Gas schr Eclipse, from Kona, 11 p. m.  
S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, from Colonies, 6:15 p. m.  
Wednesday, August 28  
C. A. S. S. Miowers, Hemming, from the Colonies.  
Schr. Luka.  
Schr. Lady.  
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, 9:15 p. m.  
Sif. Iwamori, Greene, from Makaweli, at 8:30 a. m., with 3,626 bags sugar, 14 barrels pol, 21 barrels glass, 12 crates glass, 2 boxes, 1 piano, and 32 packages sundries.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 27.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at noon.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Kai Au Hou, Mosher, for Elele and Waimea, at 5 p. m.  
Str. James Makae, Tullett, for Kapaa and Kilauea, at 4 p. m.  
S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 8:15 p. m.  
S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco, at midnight.

## Wednesday, August 28.

Str. Lehua, Napali, for Molokai, at 8 p. m.  
S. S. Miowers, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver; 5 p. m.  
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Kaanapali and Lahaina.

## Thursday, August 29.

U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, for Manila, 2 p. m.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napali, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Fr. bk. Henriette, Duris, for the Sound, at 11 a. m.  
Sp. Emily F. Whitney, Brigman, for Kahului, to load sugar for San Francisco; 3 p. m.  
Bkt. Amella, Willer, for the Sound.

WILL ADVERTISE  
THE ISLANDS

Assistant Passenger Agents Bramwell of the Santa Fe, Gordon of the Southern Pacific and Denbigh of the Oceanic Steamship Company, left in the Ventura last night for their homes in San Francisco. While they insisted that they had been here only to spend their vacations, it is understood from other sources that the men named are operating together to bring about a general advertisement of the Islands as a winter resort. It is understood that the volcano will be the principal feature of their operations and that the two lines of road will use the ramifications of their passenger departments throughout the United States to spread all that they can secure concerning the main attraction of the group.

Should this be decided upon, all over the country the roads mentioned and their connection will distribute the printed matter which will be prepared from the data which was collected by the men named, and there will be a general pushing of the islands as a sightseeing and pleasure resort. It is hoped to have the bureau of information at work at once so that there may be no time lost in the preparations for the people who may come to see an active volcano.

## Repairs Delayed on Transports.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Colonel Long, quartermaster at San Francisco, showing that a serious condition exists there as a result of the strike, says the New York Sun of August 9. It has been found impossible to secure skilled labor, and almost impossible to find labor of any kind to work on the ships. For this reason the government will turn the transport Lennox over to her owners without removing the government fittings. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a transport refitted upon the expiration of her charter, as she was when the government took her. Colonel Long says that the commerce of the port of San Francisco has been practically tied up, and that the strike situation there is more serious than at any time since it began.

The government has been able to get its ships fitted up, but with delay. The Klipatrick and Meade have been repaired and refitted, but the Sherman is now tied up and nothing is being done to her. The Logos is being fitted out at the navy yard.

Suggestions have been made that the work on the transports be done at northern ports but the quartermaster's department has experienced serious difficulty at Seattle and Tacoma in fitting the Egbert and the Roosevelt for Alaskan trips on account of the strikers. These transports were finally refitted at the Puget Sound navy yard.

While the delays have been annoying, they have not been of such a character as to cripple the government service, and no doubt it is felt that supplies will be regularly sent to the troops in the Philippines and in Alaska. The fact that there is no necessity for a rapid movement of troops makes the condition regarding the transports less vexatious than otherwise.

## More Porto Rican Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Yesterday morning the Pacific Mail steamer or Color sailed for Port Los Angeles. Several hundred Porto Rican laborers for the sugar plantations of Hawaii will be taken on board at the southern port. This will make the Color's third trip from Southern California to Hawaii with Porto Ricans.

Friends of Gen. C. P. Keegan, retired, have been informed that he is now in the City of Mexico. The general has secured large holdings of lands in Mexico where there are said to be deposits of coal and is engaged in the opening up of this mineral wealth. His son, Charles Keegan, lately an Olin coffee planter, is also in Mexico, working upon the securing of further concessions, and the plans for the making available of the mines which are being opened.

The habeas corpus cases come up in Circuit Court this morning.

## COULD MUSHROOMS BE GROWN TO ADVANTAGE IN HAWAII?

CAN mushrooms be successfully cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands? Jared Smith, head of the experimental station, thinks they can be, but only under certain limitations, and then not with any assurance of profit. The innumerable caves of the mountains could be used for this purpose, but artificial ventilation would be necessary, and the expense of this would eat up any profit which might arise.

Under certain conditions mushrooms might be successfully cultivated in the Islands, but hardly with any profit, and I do not believe the experiment would be worth while," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "The chief requirement in the cultivation of mushrooms is not so much a dark place as one where there is an equable temperature. If the cultivation was to be taken up in Hawaii it would necessitate some artificial method of ventilation, in the caves where they could probably best be raised. On that account I don't think the cultivation would be successful here, as the ventilation of the caves is almost impossible, or at best would necessitate a large expenditure.

"At present the mushroom market of the entire world is supplied almost exclusively from Paris. The mushrooms are cultivated in the catacombs or quarries beneath the city. The preserved mushrooms sold in the markets come from there. The cultivation of these mushrooms is a big industry in Paris. The caves or catacombs are specially prepared for the cultivation. The manure is allowed to ferment slowly. It

must contain a large amount of ammonia, and is piled up in small beds for this purpose. These beds are made as regular as possible and then covered with a finely broken limestone.

The mushroom spores are then planted, and the subsequent growth depends on the cultivator. These mushrooms consume an enormous amount of oxygen and special provision is made for a free current of air by the construction of ducts leading from the caves into the open air. Fires are built below to make a draught. If sufficient fresh air is not supplied the growth of the mushroom is arrested, and does not grow to its full size.

"The spawn is prepared by sowing the spores on the slabs of pressed manure, which is then cut up into small blocks, somewhat resembling plug tobacco, and sold in that manner to the mushroom cultivator.

"The cultivation of mushrooms in the United States is carried on in the East chiefly by gardeners, and is not on such an enormous scale as in France. In Washington, New York and the larger cities good mushrooms sell for a dollar a pound.

"Where they are not cultivated but gathered in the dark and damp woods, there is always danger of coming in contact with the poisonous toadstool.

"In St. Louis at the experimental station we have successfully cultivated mushrooms, but not in large quantities. Some of those grown were six or seven inches in diameter. Here in Hawaii the cultivation would not be successful unless great care was taken, and if one attempted to utilize the caves for this purpose provision for ventilation must be made. The manure used must also be specially prepared by a slow process which will allow fermentation without the combustion of the oxygen."

## STATE OF THE STEEL STRIKE

## SIXTO LOPEZ IN HONOLULU

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—While disclaiming any intention to sue for peace with the United States Steel Corporation, the President Shaffer believed the end of the strike is not far off. Today he said: "It won't be very long until we have honorable peace. We are slowly getting what we started out to fight for. Just at present both sides are in the heat of battle and there can be no talk of truce, but it will come in a short while, I think."

Shaffer's statement is interpreted to mean that when the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill in Allegheny, owned by the hoop combine, is started in full union, the contention of the strikers will have fallen flat and they will be ready to accept the combine's proposition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Iron Age says: The strike situation has been complicated during the past week by the desertion of the Joliet and Milwaukee men which cuts off a monthly production of 10,000 tons of merchant bars at Milwaukee and 30,000 tons of steel products at Joliet. Through the closing down of the Joliet rod mills the wire trade is for the first time affected, at least locally. To both these steel plants must be added three of the steel works of the National Steel Company, the Bellair, Mingo Junction and Newcastle, and the Riverside and McKeever Steel Plants of the National Tube Company. Some of the blast furnaces have already been banked or blown out and others are likely to follow.

Consumers are seriously embarrassed in the lines affected, notably in tin plate, sheets, bars and tubes and larger premiums are being paid for prompt delivery. Since the South Chicago men remain loyal the steel rail trade is unaffected. The same is true of plates and shapes, and, with the exception of Joliet of wire also.

The loss in revenue which the United States Steel Corporation suffer through the closing of some of their most profitable branches must be serious and a considerable part of the business is gone past recovery. On the other hand it will take many months to catch up with deliveries and thus the mills when once started again, will be busy far into the winter period when work is usually rather scarce.

It is probable therefore that natural causes will tend toward a maintenance of values in the finished products in which the steel corporation has a commanding voice.

## A Pathetic Scene.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the Sun from Buffalo says: Crowds gather hourly around a piece of statuary in the court in front of the art gallery, which is entitled "El Caney." Today there was a pathetic little scene there. Mrs. Helen M. Packard of Springfield, Mass. read the inscription and fainted. She was carried into the art building and revived. It seems that the soldiers in this scene were her sons, who volunteered with the Second Massachusetts Infantry. The statuary was modeled on the magazine description by Richard Harding Davis, relating how he came on a soldier of the Second Massachusetts standing beside a dying comrade who proved to be his brother Arthur Packard, the survivor, was broken in health in the campaign and is now in Oregon. His mother was on her way to Oregon to take up her home with him.

## Arrived From Hilo.

The big ship Falls of Clyde of the Hilo brown line reached port yesterday after a passage of twenty-eight days, bringing a number of passengers and a cargo of 50,000 bags of sugar, says the Chronicle of August 17. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Cruzan and his daughter Miss Cruzan, who comes to be married in this city. Miss Griggs a tourist Mrs. A. B. Horner and A. P. Rice an Eastern railroad man accompanied by his wife.

## IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Cod-liver and Diarrhea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents H. T.

O. J. Clapham the popular young purser of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company who resigned recently, died yesterday on the Miowara for Victoria, whence he will leave for Philadelphia, to pursue a course of studies. He was covered with love by his admirers.

After an absence of two and a half years W. F. Reynolds of the Kahuku Ranch, Kauai Hawaii has been spending a few days in town. He was formerly owner of the Golden Rule Barber.

The habeas corpus cases come up in Circuit Court this morning.

Sixto Lopez, the famous Filipino, who represented Aguinaldo in the United States, is a passenger on the Sonoma. He will stay here for a short time and then go to Manila. Mr. Lopez is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was very tired and denied himself to an Advertiser reporter.

With Mr. Lopez are T. T. Patterson of London and Fliske Warren of Boston, the latter a wealthy merchant and until recently a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Imperialistic League. He is going to the Philippines to study conditions. Mr. Patterson is an Australian and an intimate friend and sympathizer of Aguinaldo.

Talking in San Francisco, Mr. Lopez said: "My countrymen are not only fit for independence, but have a right to be independent. General MacArthur himself has testified to the complete unity of action of the entire native population." Fully 70 per cent of the population can read and write. This compares favorably with the 38 per cent of Italians, 31 per cent of Russians and 284 per cent of Spaniards. The percentage in the Philippines is higher than in any European country, with the exception of Germany, France and Switzerland."

## PLEASED WITH CANE FIELDS

Gen. Breckenridge and Party Pay a Visit to Wailuku.

General J. C. Breckenridge, accompanied by a number of the officers and teachers who are passengers in the transport Meade, yesterday visited the Wailuku plantation, returning on the evening train. All were delighted with their trip, and of the party General Breckenridge was the most enthusiastic. He has visited Cuba and seen the sugar plantations there, and the opportunity to visit a Hawaiian cane field and mill was one which was full of pleasure for him. General Breckenridge said last evening:

"I never thought it possible for the earth to produce such vegetation as we saw at the plantation. I thought after seeing the Cuban cane fields that they were as good as it was possible for cane fields to be, but what we saw today was as highly superior to those of the Atlantic's island as could be. The growth of the cane and the excellence of the crop in general was a revelation to us all and I was delighted with all that I saw."

The mill which is chewing up such a quantity of cane each hour was also a sight for us, and we spent as much time as we could around the place and then took luncheon at the hotel. The trip was full of pleasure for the combination of sea and mountain cannot be excelled anywhere. The people of the East coast think they have all these things at Bar Harbor, but what we saw today was superior to all."

## JAPANESE BEING POISONED

A letter was read from Dr. Archer Irwin in which he called attention to the very serious menace to the Japanese, of drug stores conducted by people of their own nationality. He said he had had two cases within the past week of Japs who were killed by taking medicine purchased at small Jap drug stores. One was that of a woman who fell ill one night after supper and had taken antifebrin, prepared at a Japanese store and the next day was suffering from heart depression. She died the next day. He also reported a similar experience with a baby, who died last Monday, and suggested that the Board take action. Nothing was done, however by the Board, as the drug in question is perfectly harmless unless taken in overdose, when it is likely to prove fatal.

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## DRIVEN TO DESPAIR

## Noises From Rock Crusher Annoy Insane.

THE insane patients at the Oahu Insane Asylum are being driven to further stages of insanity by the proximity of the Government stone-crusher to the asylum. The noise and flying rocks from the quarries are playing havoc with the already unbalanced minds of the inmates, and driving the keepers and attendants to desperation, according to the complaint made yesterday to the Board of Health in a written statement from Dr. R. M. Maister, superintendent of the Oahu asylum. If what he says is true the situation at the asylum is a very serious one, both for the Board of Health and for the Superintendent of Public Works. Superintendent Boyd says it will cost \$25,000 to move the crusher. Superintendent Maister says it is impossible to move the asylum, and that if the blasts are continued the lives, as well as the minds, of his patients will be in danger.

In his letter Dr. Maister says that the stone-crusher is located on the mucky side of the asylum; that his patients are exhausted and that the diseased condition of their nervous systems makes it imperative that they should be kept quiet and peaceful. In spite of that they are daily exposed to the noises from the blasts, and the incessant grinding of the stone-crusher.

These noises, he goes on to explain, cause his patients to get nervous and excited, and at times wholly uncontrollable. Not only that, but rocks are thrown by the blasts upon the buildings, sometimes crashing through the roofs and also upon all parts of the grounds, making it dangerous for the patients or attendants to walk about. He says further that numerous windows have been broken, and that the fences were knocked down and not properly replaced, making it easy for the patients to escape. Only by the vigilance of the attendants is this prevented now.

President Sloggett stated in regard to the letter from Dr. Maister that he had since its receipt discussed the matter with Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and he had been told by him that it would cost \$25,000 to move the crusher from its present site.

Dr. Sloggett stated that this was a serious question and one not to be decided in haste; that the presence of the crusher probably was a menace to the asylum, but the matter was one of importance and should be thoroughly investigated before any action was taken. At his suggestion a committee was appointed which will visit the asylum in company with Mr. Boyd at an early date, to seek some way out of the present difficulty. The committee is composed of Messrs. Sloggett, Pratt and Moore.

BOARD GOES TO MOLOKAI FRIDAY.

It was decided that the semi-annual visit of the Board be made to Molokai on Friday, September 6, spending Saturday at the settlement and returning Sunday. The number of people who are allowed to accompany the party is to be very strictly limited. All those wishing to go must file a written application, stating their reasons, before next Wednesday, and the Board will consider the applications at their regular meeting on that day.

It was first decided that only members of the press and medical men be allowed to go, but the order was afterwards amended to allow people who could show some good reason for it to accompany the party. Messrs. Pinkham and McCandless will go along to investigate the possibility of success in sinking a well.

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INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON ASSESSMENTS UNPAID TEN (10) DAYS AFTER THE SAME ARE DUE AT THE RATE OF 1 PER CENT PER MONTH FROM THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH ASSESSMENTS ARE DUE.

ELMER E. PAXTON,

Treasurer Olao Sugar Company, Ltd.

Honolulu, T. H., July 30, 1901.

C. M. Schwab is said to be about to resign from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation to